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PUNJAB CIVIL SECRETARIAT
11 AUG 1941
LAHORE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHEMICAL EXAMINER

TO GOVERNMENT

United Provinces and Central Provinces

FOR THE YEAR 1940

15003

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No. 3530-G of 1941

FROM

COLONEL T. C. BOYD,

M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.I., V.H.S., D.P.H., I.M.S.,

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF CIVIL HOSPITALS,

UNITED PROVINCES.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

UNITED PROVINCES,

JUDICIAL (CRIMINAL) DEPARTMENT.

Dated Lucknow, July 12, 1941.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the approval of Government, the proof of the Annual Report of the Chemical Examiner to Government, United Provinces and Central Provinces, Agra, for the year 1940.

I have no remarks to offer on the report which is complete.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

T. C. BOYD,

COL., I.M.S.,

Inspector General of Civil Hospitals,

United Provinces.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER TO GOVERNMENT, UNITED PROVINCES AND CENTRAL PROVINCES, FOR THE YEAR 1940.

No. 3503/R—2

FROM

DR. S. N. CHAKRAVARTI, D.SC. (OXON). D.PHIL.,
F.I.C., F.C.S., F.N.I.,
CHEMICAL EXAMINER TO GOVERNMENT,
UNITED PROVINCES AND CENTRAL PROVINCES, AGRA,

To

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF CIVIL HOSPITALS,
UNITED PROVINCES, LUCKNOW.

Dated Agra, the June 13, 1941.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the work done in the Department of the Chemical Examiner to Government, United Provinces and Central Provinces, during the year 1940. This is the 76th Annual Report of the department.

2. I was in charge of the department throughout the year, except for a period from the 19th May to 18th August, 1940, when Mr. B. D. Sastry, 1st Assistant to the Chemical Examiner, officiated.

3. The total number of cases examined during the year was 3,569 comprising 8,607 exhibits as compared with 3,481 cases consisting of 8,577 articles during the preceding year. There was an increase of 88 cases and 30 articles.

The number of articles examined in each case varied from 1 to 62.

4. The total number of analyses performed on behalf of the Central Provinces Government and other administrations for 1939 and 1940 is shown below :

Year	Central Provinces	Ajmer-Merwara	Indian States
1939	1,317	58	94
1940	1,260	56	102

5. The following table, which gives the average number of cases and articles received annually during the decennial periods commencing

with the period 1871—80, up-to-date for the United Provinces and Central Provinces, will found to be of interest :

Decennial period	Average number of cases received annually during the period (to the nearest whole number)	Average number of articles received annually during the period (to the nearest whole number)
1871-1880	342	Figures not available.
1881-1890	425	
1891-1900	1,165	1,698
1901-1910	1,200	2,221
1911-1920	1,799	2,961
1921-1930	1,967	3,848
1931-1940	3,584	7,091

This table shows that in the period of seventy years from 1871 to 1940, the number of cases examined annually in this department has increased more than tenfold. The table also shows that there was a marked increase in the work of the department during the decade 1931—40, the work during this decade being about twice as heavy as that during the decade 1911—1920.

In the annual report for 1936, an interesting table of percentage of detection and types of poisons detected since 1901 was given. The average percentage of detection in human poisoning cases for the years 1936—40 was 62·6 as against 37·3 for the years 1931—35.

Medico-legal Section

6. One thousand, five hundred and fourteen medico-legal cases and 5,510 articles were examined during the year under report as against 1,615 cases and 5,613 articles in 1939.

Human Poisoning

7. The total number of cases examined under this head was 396. Poison was detected in 68·4 per cent. of cases as against 60·5 per cent. in 1939.

The nature of poisons detected is shown in Table III. *Dhatura* was again the most commonly used poison. It was detected in 37·2 per cent. of the detected cases.

Arsenic, opium, cyanides, aconite, copper-salts, mercury-salts and alcohol came in order of frequency forming 20·6, 17·7, 5·0, 3·5, 3·2, 1·8 and 1·7 per cent. respectively of the detected poisons (casewise). Other

inorganic poisons were detected in 3·5 per cent. of the detected cases and other organic poisons in 5·8 per cent. of the detected cases.

In 211 cases, including one case of abortion, viscera were received. Poison was detected in 64·5 per cent. of these cases as compared with 57·1 per cent. for the year 1939. This low percentage of detection is mainly due to the fact that a large number of cases was received in which the cause of death was other than poisoning. In 48 cases the death was due to causes like drowning, serious multiple injuries, hanging, snake-bite, fracture of skull, strangulation, heart failure, prolonged illness and pneumonia. Excluding the above number of cases, the percentage of detection was 83·4 as compared with 80·6 for the year 1939.

In 48 fatal cases no post-mortem report was received and in 97 cases in which post-mortem reports were received no definite opinion was given as to the cause of death. In 27 cases reminders had to be sent for post-mortem reports. In three cases traces of extraneous mercury were detected in the stomach washes, and in 17 cases manganese was detected in the stomach washes, obviously due to the neglect of the directions given in your circular no. 293 of 1936, dated the 11th November, 1936.

Remains of cremation (alleged poisoning)—Bones and ashes of five persons were received and examined during the year. Arsenic was found in two of these cases.

The largest number of cases of fatal human poisoning was received from Agra, viz., 11, followed by Allahabad 9, Bareilly 8, Aligarh 7, Cawnpore 7, Farrukhabad 7, and Meerut 7.

Animal Poisoning

8. Twenty-two cases were examined under this head as compared with 36 cases for the preceding year. The percentage of detection in these cases was 68·0 as compared with 66·6 for the year 1939. Arsenic was detected in 9 of these cases. Kaner came next in order of frequency of the detected poisons.

Stain Cases

9. One thousand and ninety-one cases were examined under this section comprising 780 cases of bloodstains and 311 cases of blood and semen stains (sodomy and rape cases).

Three thousand, eight hundred and fifty-three articles alleged to be stained with blood, semen, gonococci, etc. were received in connexion with 1,091 cases for examination as against 3,960 articles received in connexion with 1,162 cases in 1939. The percentage of detection in bloodstain cases (murder or hurt by violence) was 96·6 as compared with 93·4 for the year 1939. Spermatozoa were detected in 89·3 per cent. of cases of sexual offences as against 93·8 for 1939. In 97·7 per cent. of these cases (as compared with 99·3 per cent. for the year 1939) either blood or semen or both were detected.

During the year under report 2,573 specimens of blood and other stains in 552 cases were sent to the Imperial Serologist. The results of his examination were as follows:

	Cases of murder or hurt by violence	Rape cases	Unnatural offence cases
Human blood	1,399	25	..
Ruminant animal blood	14	3	1
No blood	254	4	..
Disintegrated	810	15	1
Blood too small for identification	22	1	..
Human semen	10	5	1
Semen disintegrated or too small	1	4	3

Fifty-two cases were sent to the Imperial Serologist for the comparison of the blood groups (as to indentity or non-identity), but positive results were not obtained in any case.

General Section (including Excise)

10. Three thousand and ninety-seven articles were examined as compared with 2,964 examined during the year 1939. Details of these examinations are given in Table V.

During the year 269 samples of cocaine, 215 samples of *charas*, 21 samples of *bhang*, 28 samples of *ganja*, 1,509 samples of liquor, 54 samples of distillery spirits, 596 samples of wash, 47 samples of denaturants, 13 samples of water, 1 sample of *ghee*, 62 samples of medicines, 127 samples of explosive substances, 12 samples of opium and 143 miscellaneous articles were examined.

The largest number of cases of illicit distillation was received from Unao, viz. 207, followed by Meerut 115, Bareilly 107, Moradabad 86, Muzaffarnagar 76, Partabgarh 62 and Lucknow 58.

11. The following medico-legal cases are of interest:

Arsenic—(i) A widow of mauza Barhan became pregnant and, "owing to shame", she took some medicine which caused miscarriage. Two days after she was found dead. Arsenic was found in the viscera.

(ii) The wife of one Chamar of Begamabad was of loose character. This led to strained relations between the husband and the wife and the former used to beat the wife. One day the wife served some *chapatis*, which the husband shared with his two friends. All the three began to vomit and purge a few minutes after taking the meal and the husband died after two days. Arsenic was detected in the viscera and in the vomits.

(iii) Two brothers, after taking bread prepared from newly-ground flour, began to purge and vomit and died after a few hours. On

investigation, it was found that a relation, who was not given his share of the land by the deceased (who also stood in the way of his marriage), put some poison, obtained from a glass factory in Firozabad, in the hand-mill before the wheat was ground. Arsenic (about 9 grains) was detected in each of the viscera and in the vomits.

Dhatura—(i) Sita Ram, after selling his grain for Rs.110 at Orai, started for his house along with one Vaish. Both of them halted for the night in a village with a relative. In the morning they started again after taking some syrup prepared by the Vaish. After two hours, Sita Ram died on the way and was deprived of his money. *Dhatura* was detected in the viscera of Sita Ram.

(ii) The complainant met with a stranger on the way who gave him some milk and told him that he should give the milk to the *pujari* of the Farrukhabad temple. The *pujari* was not found in the temple and the complainant himself took the milk. Soon after, he became unconscious and someone stole from his pocket Rs.116-14. *Dhatura* was detected in the stomach wash.

(iii) An old man of sixty (resident of Farrukhabad) had married a girl of twenty. The girl fell in love with her neighbour, a beautiful young man of her age. One day she was caught by the husband while she was going to her lover's house and severely reprimanded. A few days after, the husband was found in an unconscious state. *Dhatura* was detected in his vomit and stomach wash.

Copper sulphate—Portions of viscera of a child of about 7 years, who used to live with her widowed mother in Jagatpur, was received for examination. The child had been given some *peras* by the man who wanted to marry her mother. The widow had refused to marry saying that she would pass her life for her only son. Copper sulphate was detected in the viscera of the child and in the vomits.

Potassium cyanide—One Lala and his wife were returning from their field after the day's work. On the way, he was accosted by a friend who invited him to have a drink with him. As soon as he got up after drinking, he felt very uneasy and fell down unconscious. He was immediately taken to a hospital, but he died on the way. Potassium cyanide was detected in the viscera.

Suicidal cases—(i) One morning, the daughter of a rich man of Unao found her father dead and her step-mother missing. Opium was found in the viscera of the rich man. The step-mother had run away with her lover.

(ii) A girl, about 21 years old, wanted to marry but as her father could not arrange her marriage, she committed suicide. Potassium cyanide was detected in the viscera.

(iii) A rich man of Firozabad was found dead in his room on the third storey of his house. It was rumoured that he had committed suicide as he could not enjoy the company of a certain prostitute. Potassium cyanide was found in the viscera.

(iv) One Sonar of Nanpara was living with his wife and daughter in the upper storey of the shop of a rich man. Some time after, the

daughter was married away to a relation of the rich man and she left the house. In course of time, friendship grew up between the wife of the Sonar and the rich man. The former refused to go with her husband and began to live openly with the rich man. The husband was greatly depressed and was found unconscious one day. Opium was detected in the stomach wash.

(v) One Mukat of Sandagaran, who had lost lot of money during *Dewali* by gambling, returned one night to his house at about 11 and fell down unconscious and died within half an hour, before medical aid could be given. Potassium cyanide was detected in the viscera.

The following cases illustrate the danger of the practice of administration of drugs by incompetent persons :

(i) Two persons were suffering from asthma. They were under the treatment of one *vaid*, who gave them some yellowish powder as medicine. Soon after taking the medicine, they began to vomit and purge and both of them died within 12 hours. Potassium dichromate was detected in quantity in both the viscera.

(ii) In a case from Etawah, portions of viscera of a man, who died within 20 minutes after taking some medicine for gonorrhoea, were received. Potassium cyanide and arsenic were detected in the portions of viscera and in the liquids seized from the accused.

(iii) One *vaid* brought a letter of recommendation (alleged to have been written by a Raja) to one Raja Sahib. The latter was advised to utilize the services of the *vaid* for treatment of the Rani Sahiba, who had no child. The *vaid* assured them that the Rani Sahiba would have a child after taking the medicine given by him. The *vaid* took 2½ tolas of gold, 3½ tolas of silver and 5 tolas of copper from the Raja Sahib and mixed them with medicine and amulets in a *handi*. In the evening, he transferred the contents of the *handi* to a cup and sent it to the Rani Sahiba, who was asked to drink the liquid and return the gold etc. to him. He then pretended to transfer the gold etc. to the *handi* and left. The Raja Sahib had some suspicion and he had the *handi* opened. The *handi* contained only pebbles. The *vaid* was sent for and, on search, gold and all other articles were recovered from him. The liquid medicine seized from him, on analysis, was found to be dilute nitric acid.

Stain cases—(i) In five cases, husbands suspecting the character of their wives had cut their noses and in 37 cases husbands returning from work and finding their wives in compromising situations had at once attacked their wives or the paramours with fatal results.

(ii) In 46 cases of rape and in 6 cases of sodomy, the victims were under ten years of age. The public should be properly educated in the matter and every effort should be made to put down this heinous and nefarious type of crime.

Blood or blood and semen were readily detected in such cases.

(iii) *Rape and murder*—One night while Bhagwa and his wife were sleeping, two persons entered the house and called out the wife

showing a *gandasa*. The woman, being afraid, came out of the room, when both the accused committed rape on her. Meanwhile Bhagwa woke up and intervened, but he was overpowered and killed. Human blood was detected on the *gandasa* and on the clothes received from the house of the accused, and semen on the *sari* of the woman.

(iv) One girl was going to Ajmer with her parents. They changed the train and remained in the III class waiting hall at Agra to board another train to Ajmer. Being poor, they intended to travel without tickets and two railway employees promised to help them. When the evening express arrived, the two railway employees took them in such a way that the girl and her aunt could not catch the train while the parents were shoved in and the train left. Then the accused took the women to the jungle and committed rape on the girl. Spermatozoa and bloodstains were detected both on the *paijama* of the victim and on the knickers of the accused.

General

12. A number of medico-legal and excise problems was being investigated during the year. A paper of general scientific interest was published by me in the *Journal of the Indian Chemical Society*.

The laboratory has been provided with a strong room. This will remove a long-felt want of the department.

The work of analysis of contraband opium was entrusted to the Chemical Examiner (*vide* G. O. no. 4506-E/XIII—130, dated December 11, 1940, Excise Department).

The members of the staff have all performed their duties satisfactorily during the year.

I have to tender my thanks to the Principal and the Professors of Anatomy and Pathology, Medical College, Lucknow, for assistance in special cases.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

S. N. CHAKRAVARTI,

D.SC., (OXON)., D.PHIL., F.I.C., F.C.S., F.N.I.,

Chemical Examiner to Government,

United Provinces and C. P., Agra.

TABLE I—*Summary* c*f work d*c*ne*

	1939		1940	
—	Number of cases investigated	Number of articles examined	Number of cases investigated	Number of articles examined
Human poisoning cases (A in Table II)	413	1,530	396	1,525
Animal poisoning cases (B in Table II)	36	53	22	43
Stain cases (C in Table II) ..	1,162	3,960	1,091	3,853
Miscellaneous medico-legal cases (D in Table II).	4	70	5	89
Total ..	1,615	5,613	1,514	5,510
Genera analysis and other work ..	1,866	2,964	2,055	3,097
GRAND TOTAL ..	3,481	8,577	3,569	8,607

TABLE II—*Showing results of medic -legal analysis according to cases*

		Nature of exhibits	1939			1940		
			Total number of cases investigated	Total number of cases detected	Total number of articles examined	Total number of cases investigated	Total number of cases detected	Total number of articles examined
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Human poisoning cases (A)	General	Cases in which viscera and contents were tested for poisons. The viscera of individuals .. 223 Poison detected in .. 145 Poison not detected in .. 78	209	121	430	210	135	442
		2. Cases in which tissues other than viscera were tested for poison.	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3. Cases in which excreta, dejecta, vomit or stomach contents received without viscera were tested for poison.	128	89	231	132	94	271
		4. Cases in which only miscellaneous articles were received.	64	35	159	53	41	118
		5. Miscellaneous articles received with cases under entries 1, 2 and 3.	..	..	633	..	..	692
	Abortion	6. Cases in which viscera and contents were examined. The viscera of individual .. 1 Poison detected in .. 1 Poison not detected in	10	4	23	1	1	2
		7. Cases in which only miscellaneous articles were received.	2	1	16	..	..	..
		8. Miscellaneous articles received with cases under entry 6.	..	..	38	..	..	..
		Total (A) ..	413	250	1,530	396	271	1,525
Animal poisoning cases (B)		9. Cases in which viscera and contents from horned cattle were tested for poison. The viscera of cattle .. 12 Poison detected in .. 7 Poison not detected in .. 5	23	13	24	11	7	16
		10. Cases in which viscera and contents from animals other than horned cattle were tested for poison.	2	1	2	3	2	3
		11. Cases in which animal tissues other than viscera were tested for poison.	..	..	..	..	..	..
		12. Cases in which animal excreta, dejecta or stomach contents forwarded without viscera were tested for poison.	2	2	2	..	..	..
		13. Cases of animal poisoning in which only miscellaneous articles were received.	9	8	11	8	6	12
		14. Miscellaneous articles received with cases under entries 9, 10, 11 and 12.	..	..	14	..	..	12
		Total (B) ..	36	24	53	22	15	43

TABLE II—*Showing result of medico-legal analysis according to cases*—(concld.)

		Nature of exhibits	1939 Total number of cases investigated	1939 Total number of cases detected	1939 Total number of articles examined	1940 Total number of cases investigated	1940 Total number of cases detected	1940 Total number of articles examined
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Stain cases (C)	15.	Bloodstain cases other than no. 16	853	797	3,273	780	754	3,136
	16.	Bloodstain, rape and unnatural crime cases.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	17.	Seminal stain cases	122	120	248	98	92	198
	18.	Mixed blood and seminal cases ..	187	187	439	213	212	519
	19.	Other stain cases	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total (C) ..	1,162	1,104	3,960	1,091	1,058	3,853
Miscellaneous cases (D)	20.	Cases in which bones, hairs, etc. were received.	4	4	4	5	5	23
		Identification of bones received with stain cases under item 15.	..	..	5	..	..	7
		Identification of hairs, etc. received with stain cases under item 15.	..	..	61	..	..	59
		Total (D) ..	4	4	70	5	5	89
		GRAND TOTAL ..	1,615	1,382	5,613	1,514	1,349	5,510

TABLE III—*Showing the nature of poisons detected according to articles under entries* 1 *to* 14 *of table II*

Nature of poisons	Human poisoning				Animal poisoning			
	General and abortion							
	In viscera and contents	In tissues other than viscera	In vomit and excreta received without viscera	In miscellaneous articles	In viscera and contents	In tissues other than viscera	In vomit and excreta received without viscera	In miscellaneous articles
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Abrus precatorius	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Aconite	8	..	2	16	..	..	..	..
Alcohol	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Alcohol and opium	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcohol and potassium cyanide ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arsenic	75	..	20	80	7	..	..	4
Arsenic and mercury	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Arsenic and alcohol	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arsenic and cyanide	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Bhang	2	..	5	2	..	..	..	..
Bhang and *dhatura*	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Carbolic acid	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Copper sulphate	2	..	3	11	..	..	..	..
Copper sulphate and mercury ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Copper	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Coal gas	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Dhatura	57	..	90	109	..	..	..	..
Dhatura and arsenic	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Dhatura and opium	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Glass	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Henbane	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Hemp drug	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydrocyanic acid and cyanides ..	24	..	..	4	..	..	..	1
Kerosine oil	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kaner (Yellow oleander) ..	..	..	3	4	3	..	..	2
Lysol	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Mercury	4	..	..	13	..	..	..	..
Nitric acid	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Nux vomica	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Opium	61	..	13	13	..	..	..	..
Opium and arsenic	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Opium and *bhang*	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potassium Dichromate.. ..	6	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
Red lead	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
Sulphuric acid	2	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
Strychnine	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A mixture of sulphuric acid and nitric acid.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Unidentified poisons	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	1
Total number of articles in which poison was detected.	287	..	141	315	10	..	..	9
Total number of articles in which poison was not detected.	157	..	130	495	9	..	..	15
GRAND TOTAL ...	444	..	271	810	19	..	..	24

TABLE IV—*Showing the places from which the viscera tested for poison have been received during the year* 1940

Division	District	Human cases: Number of cases	Human cases: Number of cases in which poison was detected	Animal cases: Number of cases	Animal cases: Number of cases in which poison was detected
1	2	3	4	5	6
UNITED PROVINCES					
Meerut ..	Dehra Dun	2	..	..	..
	Saharanpur	3	1	..	..
	Muzaffarnagar	5	4	..	..
	Meerut	7	5	2	1
	Bulandshahr	3	1	..	..
	Roorkee	3	3	..	..
Agra.. ..	Agra	11	5	1	1
	Aligarh	7	6	2	2
	Etah	2	2	..	..
	Mainpuri	5	5	..	..
	Muttra	2	2	..	..
Rohilkhand ..	Bareilly	8	3	1	1
	Moradabad	6	6	..	..
	Budaun	4	3	..	..
	Bijnor	4	4	..	..
	Pilibhit	2	1	..	..
	Shahjahanpur	5	5	..	..
Benares ..	Benares	6	4	..	..
	Mirzapur..	2	1	..	..
Allahabad ..	Allahabad	9	3	..	..
	Cawnpore	7	5	..	..
	Farrukhabad	7	5	..	..
	Etawah	4	4	..	..
	Fatehpur	3	2	..	..
Gorakhpur ..	Azamgarh	1	..	..	..
	Gorakhpur	6	3	1	1
	Ballia	1	..	1	1
Jhansi ..	Jhansi	3	2	..	..
	Hamirpur	2	1	..	..
	Jalaun	2	1	..	..
Fyzabad ..	Gonda	2	..	..	..
	Bahraich..	2	1	..	..
	Fyzabad..	3	2	..	..
	Bara Banki.. ..	2	1	..	..
	Sultanpur	4	2	..	..
	Partabgarh	1	1	..	..
Lucknow ..	Lucknow	4	2	1	..
	Hardoi	2	1	..	..
	Sitapur	4	2	1	1
	Kheri	6	5	..	..
	Unao	5	4	..	..

TABLE IV—*Showing the places from which the viscera tested for poison have been received during the year* 1940—(concluded)

Division	District	Human cases: Number of cases	Human cases: Number of cases in which poison was detected	Animal cases: Number of cases	Animal cases: Number of cases in which poison was detected
1	2	3	4	5	6
UNITED PROVINCES—(*concluded*)					
Kumaun ..	Garhwal ..	1	..	..	..
	Almora ..	2	1	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES					
Nagpur ..	Nagpur ..	1	1	..	..
	Chanda ..	2	2	..	..
	Chhindwara	1	1	..	..
Jubbulpore ..	Jubbulpore	4	4	..	..
	Hoshangabad	2	2	..	..
	Mandla ..	3	1	..	..
	Narsinghpur	1	1	..	..
Chhatisgarh ..	Raipur ..	3	2	1	..
	Bhandara	3	..	..	..
	Balaghat..	2	1	..	..
	Bilaspur ..	..	..	1	..
Berar ..	Amraoti ..	1	..	..	..
	Akola ..	1	1	1	..
	Buldana ..	1	..	..	..
	Yeotmal ..	1	..	..	..
	Khandwa	2	1	..	..
Ajmer	Ajmer ..	5	4	..	..
States ..	Dhar ..	1	..	..	..
	Chhatarpur	1	1	..	..
	Benares ..	2	1	..	..
	Bundi ..	1	1	..	..
	Alwar ..	2	2	..	..
	Tonk ..	1	1	..	..
	Koria ..	..	..	1	1
	Total number of cases in which poison was detected.	211	136	14	9
	Total number of cases in which poison was not detected.	..	75	..	5
	GRAND TOTAL ..	211	211	14	1

TABLE V—*General analysis for Government departments*, 1940

Received from	Nature of substances	Number of examinations	Increase or decrease over previous year
Civil Department ..	Liquor	1,509	
	Wash	596	
	Tari	1	
	Cocaine	255	
	Opium	12	
	Charas	169	
	Ganja	21	
	Bhang	21	
	Explosive substances.. ..	127	
	Material for counterfeiting coins	9	
	Medicines	7	
	Petrol	2	
	Ghee	1	
	Miscellaneous	17	
	Total ..	2,747	+245
Municipal Department	*Reh*	1	
	Total ..	1	
Excise Department	Distillery spirits	54	
	Denatured spirits	58	
	Charas	45	
	Ganja	6	
	Cocaine	2	
	Coutchoucine	21	
	Pyridine	20	
	Wood-Naphtha	6	
	Alcoholic medicines	52	
	Fusel oil	2	
	Hydrometers and thermometers	42	
	Total ..	308	−119
Jail Department ..	Water	10	
	Total ..	10	+10
Other Departments	Water	3	
	Ether	3	
	Cocaine	12	
	Charas	1	
	Ganja	1	
	Medicines	3	
	Miscellaneous	8	
	Total ..	31	−3
	GRAND TOTAL ..	3,097	+133